

THE PRESIDENT AND DONOR AT NEW LIBRARY DEDICATION

Andrew Carnegie's Gift to the City Thrown Open With Impressive and Appropriate Exercises This Afternoon in Presence of a Representative and Notable Company.

Addresses by President Roosevelt and the Distinguished Ironmaster Who Made Possible an Addition to the Architectural Beauty of the Nation's Capital.

In the presence of a distinguished audience, the Washington Carnegie Library was dedicated this afternoon. To add to the pleasure of the event, the donor, Andrew Carnegie, accompanied by his wife, witnessed the ceremony and delivered an address, defining more clearly the purposes for which he intended his munificent gift. President Roosevelt, attended by Secretary Cortelyou and Col. Theodore A. Bingham, added brilliancy to the occasion by attending the simple but impressive ceremony. He made a short address.

Although the exercises were brief, there was no mistake as to the purposes for which this structure is dedicated. It is to be free to every citizen of the District and those who make their temporary home here. This was the sentiment of the donor and the desire of the President as well. Members of the Cabinet, the esteemed members of the Supreme Court of the United States, Senators and Representatives all gave their approval of these sentiments by hearty applause. More than 500 members of the executive, legislative and judicial branches of the Government, as well as leaders of Washington's literary and social life, were in attendance at the dedication, which occurred at 2:30 o'clock.

Open to the Public.

From 4 o'clock until 6 o'clock this evening, the general public will have the pleasure of viewing the interior of this pretty addition to Washington's already large collection of architectural beauty. Tomorrow they will have the greater pleasure of receiving from the mine of literature and books that will instruct, entertain, and probably prove a help to the reader in attaining a broader knowledge of the literary field. The distinguished donor, Mr. Carnegie, hopes it will be the means of opening up a field to the readers of the books contained therein that will take the student to a higher plane of life, and fields of the greatest success.

Long before 2 o'clock, the guests began to assemble, and at 2:30 o'clock the auditorium was crowded. While the guests were assembling, the Marine Band, under the direction of Director Santelmann, presented a selected program of music. Just before the hour set for the dedication, President Roosevelt, accompanied by Secretary Cortelyou and his military aide, Col. T. A. Bingham, arrived. He was greeted with applause as he walked to his seat near the front of the auditorium.

The Presidential Party.

The Presidential party was met by the reception committee, composed of the members of the building commission, Commissioner Macfarland, Col. Theodore A. Bingham, and Theodore W. Noyes; Commissioners West and Biddle, die, Thomas W. Smith, W. V. Cox, A. P. Fardon, George Truesdell, W. P. Van Winkle, John W. Babson, J. H. Small, Jr., W. F. Gude, Frank K. Raymond, James F. Oyster, O. G. Staples, Barry Bulkley, C. H. Syme, H. F. Woodard, George H. Harries, and the permanent trustees of the library, B. H. Warner, A. R. Suttorf, Col. J. T. Dubois, R. Ross Perry, C. J. Bell, R. H. Thayer, and John B. Lerner.

Mr. Carnegie and his wife, escorted by Commissioner Macfarland, Col. Theodore A. Bingham, and Mr. T. W. Noyes, members of the building commission, arrived a few minutes later, and were given seats reserved for them near the President and Secretary Cortelyou. By this time, the guests were all seated and the Marine Band played the opening selection preliminary to the dedicatory exercises proper.

Commissioner Macfarland assumed his position as chairman of the meeting, and in a few words introduced Bishop Satterlee, who offered a prayer. The audience remained standing during this ceremony. Commissioner Macfarland, as president of the Washington Library Building Commission, then presented the building to the permanent board of trustees in a short address.

Mr. Macfarland's Address.

Commissioner Macfarland said: "In the heart of the National Capital, near the center of population of the District of Columbia, we open today the Washington Public Library Building, the gift of Andrew Carnegie. This library has grown in ten years, through the efforts of citizens and the co-operation of the District Commissioners and Congress, to be a benefit not only to the city of Washington, but to the entire District of Columbia. Its circulation, remarkable in size and character, shows that its streams enrich all parts of the Capital. It well deserves the attractive and commodious home which has been given to it. Those who know tell us that of all the thousand other public library buildings given by Mr. Carnegie in his unparalleled generosity to cities in both hemispheres none is more satis-

SCINTILLANT SPARKS FROM LIBRARY FOUNDER'S SPEECH.

This is a palace of the republic of letters. Free libraries are cradles of democracy. I am in the library building business and beg to be allowed to concentrate my time upon it. We must get at the roots of poverty and misery and crime. The way of the distributor is hard. One thing which wealth does, which nothing else could do as well, is to develop fools.

factory than the one which we are to enjoy.

"The members of the Building Commission, who have had supervision of the preparation and execution of the plans, feel that they can congratulate the architects, and the superintending engineer and the contractors, as well as the people of the District of Columbia, upon the admirable result. Some of us wish that Congress had permitted us to have a site for the building outside of a park square, but, since Congress did not see fit to do this, we have consolation in the fact that in Mount Vernon Square the library will not only be central to all sections of the District, but near to some of the most important institutions of the public school system, with which we desire to integrate it.

Intellectual Common.

"This, however, as Winthrop said of the Boston Public Library, is to be the 'intellectual common' of us all. Old and young will profit by it. As this building is not only useful but beautiful, so this library will be not only instructive, but entertaining, not only developing, but uplifting. It is a good reason for a public library that it diverts the anxious mind and exalts the despondent spirit. It is enough that by any means it opens the door to the endless and unwearying delights of literature to the acquaintance of the greatest of our race at their best.

Direct Practical Aid.

"But there will also be direct practical aid, in many forms, for all those who are preparing in any way for the demands of the world's business, and especially for the pupils in schools, private and public, who are being fitted for breadwinning, as well as the other duties of citizenship. It is to be the people's college, and at the same time the pupil's preparatory school. In every possible way it is to minister to the common well-being in a purity and strength of purpose like the white marble of these walls. We see in it a beneficent institution which shall be doing good through all the years to come, and to all the generations as they pass.

"On behalf of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, the executive government of the National Capital, I offer grateful acknowledgments to Mr. Carnegie for this building. And on behalf of the Building Commission I now have the honor to turn it over to the board of trustees of the Washington Public Library, whose devoted and intelligent labors have placed us all in their debt."

Mr. Noyes Responds.

Mr. Noyes, on behalf of the trustees, responded in a brief address of acceptance, in which he pledged the trustees' earnest efforts to carry on the trust imposed upon them, and assured the public nothing in their power will be left undone that may add to the success of the new institution, which has for its purpose such a worthy object. He also thanked Mr. Carnegie on behalf of the board for his gift, and assured him personally of the trustees' determined efforts to make the Washington Carnegie Library the most successful of all those given by the steel king. The distinguished donor was then introduced by Commissioner Macfarland. In introducing Mr. Carnegie, Mr. Macfarland said:

"Philanthropy distinguishes our time. Side by side with unprecedented material progress, wrought chiefly by selfishness, runs an unprecedented development of altruism. Materialism, with all its dangers, is met by applied Christianity in varied forms of blessings. There are many philanthropists who vie with one another in generosity and win distinction, not so much by the richness, but rather by the intelligence of their giving. Among them none is more distinguished, none more sure of perpetual honor, than he who has made public libraries his special care, and who has given more buildings for that purpose than all other givers—all under such wise conditions as to secure the greatest and most permanent benefit. We have not only the gift of this library building—and none better has been given—but we have today the giver himself and are honored in greeting him. I present the donor, whose career remarkably illustrates the possibilities of America, and whose aims and achievements in philanthropy have added to our national glory. Mr. Andrew Carnegie."

As Mr. Carnegie arose to speak, he was greeted with great applause.

Mr. Carnegie said: "It was my desire not to be present today, but the request of those who have labored so hard and successfully to establish this library could not, and I concluded should not, be resisted. It is so little to give money to a good cause and there end; so grand to give thought and time. The difference should always be accentuated between the man who merely gives of his surplus and him who gives of himself. Mr. Chairman, you and those associated with you have done the latter, and I venture to associate myself with you today, fully realizing that what I have done, though necessary, is from the highest point of view wholly subordinate. I gave a mere rub of the lamp as it were, and you gentlemen of the library commission, through years of able and loving labor, have made this palace of Aladdin rise. Better than the pal-

ace of Aladdin, since that was for the use of one only, while this 'Temple of Knowledge' is for the use of all the people, without money and without price.

Rank and Birth Unknown.

"This is the palace of the republic of letters, a hierarchy in which the supreme masters, almost without exception, have come from the cottage of the poor, not from the palace of noble or millionaire. The free library, maintained by all the people, for all the people, knows neither rank nor birth within its walls. Even he who honors us today by his august presence, the holder of the highest position upon earth, the elected of the majority of the English-speaking race, a position compared with which all inherited positions sink into insignificance, even he within these walls has no privilege which is not the right of his poorest and humblest fellow-citizen.

Cradles of Democracy.

"Free libraries maintained by the people are cradles of democracy, and their spread can never fail to extend and strengthen the democratic idea, the equality of the citizen, the royalty of man. They are emphatically fruits of the true American ideal.

"But while even the President thus stands upon the common level, as President, we cannot fail to remember that in the free library the man has place, denied to the official, as a prince in the republic of letters, for in the ranks of those who constitute the chief glory of a nation, its authors, this was won long since by Theodore Roosevelt, the author. Before he was President, he had, Caesar-like, not only caused his fellows 'to mark him and write his speeches in their books,' but had made books himself. I doubt not, that of the books taken from this library, his will rank high in the list. We hail him today, therefore, in the dual capacity of President and author, positions unsurpassed in their several spheres, rare and wonderful in combination.

What Free Libraries Mean.

"I shall not descend upon the advantages of the free library, but this seems an opportune occasion to explain just what the free library business means, upon which I have embarked. Seven hundred and thirty library buildings have been given, chiefly within the last two years, and most of them are built or under construction. During July last 276 applications for library buildings were received from various parts of the English-speaking world, all of which were, or are, being dealt with. Upon arrival in New York last month we found over 450 additional applications from the United States and Canada awaiting inquiry and decision. In regard to nearly all of which my secretaries are now in correspondence.

Many Applications on Hand.

"From England, Ireland, Scotland, New Zealand, Tasmania, Australia, Mexico and other parts, the cry is 'Still they come!' for we have today 285 new applications on hand. Thus there are under way today more than 800 applications, the great majority of which will, no doubt, be given. Some will not, for none are passed without careful investigation, and unless we are satisfied that there is a community tributary to the library which is willing and anxious to support it, as you were in Washington, thus making them in the fullest sense the libraries of the people, because maintained by the people.

"One reason for mentioning these figures is that it may relieve us of the charge of rudeness in not replying to the thousand and one suggestions which are made, urging entrance upon our fields of usefulness, while we are unable to keep pace with the demands of the work in hand.

Reward of Concentration.

"In my first public address made to our young men in Pittsburgh—how many years ago I need not mention—I told them to put all their eggs in one basket and then watch that basket. I have been a concentrator all my life. I have seldom or never known a great success made by the jack-of-all-trades, the board member in twenty companies, the controller of none. I am in the library manufacturing business and beg to be allowed to concentrate my time upon it until it is filled. If ever it is filled, I shall, of course, have to look out for other employment. That day, however, as you see, seems somewhat remote.

Not Weary of Well-Doing.

"As long as communities are willing, as you are in Washington, to maintain a library from the proceeds of taxation, as part of the city's educational system, thus making it the library of the people and an adjunct of the public school system, so long I intend to labor in that vineyard, keeping myself free as possible from hearing of the woes and wants of humanity in general, to which, if I listened, I would soon become unfit for my special work, which I think best of all, for among all the suggestions made—and they are numerous, not one have I found which, to my mind, equals the free library maintained by the people as a field for the wise distribution of surplus wealth. I think it fruitful in the extreme, because the library gives nothing for nothing,

because it helps only those that help themselves, because it does not sap the foundation of mainly independence, because it does not pauperize, because it stretches a hand to the aspiring and places a ladder upon which they can only ascend by doing the climbing themselves. You cannot boost a man up a ladder! This is not charity, this is not philanthropy. It is the people themselves helping themselves by taxing themselves. They owe no man anything of moment.

To Make World Better.

"I have more than once referred to my article upon wealth in the 'North American Review.' The then editor, Thorndyke Rice, came to me with the manuscript and said he would like to hear the author read it. You remember what Mrs. Browning says, 'Ladies and gentlemen, the poets never read their lines to their own worth,' but I did read this prose to him, and when I came to the statement that of every thousand dollars given in so-called charity, nine hundred had better be thrown into the sea, Mr. Rice exclaimed, 'Make that nine hundred and fifty,' and I did so, and it so reads. I am more profoundly impressed with the wisdom of Mr. Rice's correction today than when I wrote it. While appreciating the good motives which lead people to devote time and money to many causes, I see in most of our efforts a mere pruning of the branches of the upas tree, which grows stronger by pruning. We must get at the roots of the poverty, the misery and the crime, which still darken human society, but which, let us gratefully remember, become less and less under the great law of evolution, which enables us to take a wide survey of all things and pronounce with deep satisfaction, 'All is well, since all grows better.'

Each to His Own Work.

"The submerged tenth, which in the census we designate as delinquents, do not appear to be properly the objects of private beneficence. These should be the care of the State. The habitual criminal, drinker, loafer, needing the necessities of human life, should be cared for, being human, by the State, town or community as a whole, and some day when we have gone further in the path of genuine civilization, though these will still be clothed, fed, housed, nursed, educated and reformed as far as possible, they will be isolated from their fellows, as unworthy to wear the revered name of father or mother. Some of us see it more and more as we gain knowledge of life to be clearly our duty in our day and generation to labor to prevent, wishing others Godspeed who set their duty to labor in the direction of cure.

Distributor's Work Hard.

"Every worker to his own department, and let us never forget how much is gained by the giver or worker for himself who tries to benefit human society as a whole or any part thereof, in any way which commends itself to him. The end in view sanctifies the means. I rejoice for my part that I have found a field which still occupies my thought and my time, and keeps me, although retired from business, as busy a man, I think, as I ever was in business, which always was more of a recreation than a burden. It was easy compared with the life I now lead, mere holiday making in comparison. Verily the way of the distributor is hard! I now realize in all its hitherto unknown intensity the strenuous life.

"It has a new meaning to me since I retired, but I dread still more the coming of the day when I shall have to look out for new fields of distribution, for we have now, so to say, stereotyped library giving. It will be a great plunge. Between four hundred and five hundred letters a day now reach my secretaries, and most of them come promptly reach the waste basket.

"Fortunately, many are written in languages which my secretaries cannot understand. These are favorably received because they give no trouble. All conceivable and inconceivable suggestions are made, some of which they show me now and then which bring to mind that the humorist has well said that one thing which wealth does which nothing else could do as well—it develops the fool. A man who has surplus wealth and escapes making a fool of himself once a week or so, in view of all the temptations he has to resist, and all the foolish things he is urged to do, should be considered, at least, above the average in wisdom.

Grateful for Privileges.

"Mr. Chairman of the Library Committee, ladies, and gentlemen, although my wish was that I should not be here today, yet I am bound to say that, being here, I am glad that the Commission insisted upon my presence. It goes without saying that I must be deeply grateful to the kind fates which have given me the privilege of doing something for the Capital of my country. Various cities have various claims, but the Capital is part of every American's life and pride. It is a source of great satisfaction to me, therefore, today, to feel after seeing this building, upon which I warmly congratulate the architects, that it will not discredit the public buildings of Washington, famed throughout the world as these are.

"To hear that there are promptly to be close to this library two manual training schools, one of these for the colored people, and also a business high school, making this an educational center with the library serving all, enables me to assure myself that here beyond doubt is a wise use of surplus wealth, and that is reward enough. The President himself has seen fit to testify by his presence the importance he attaches to the Free Library, that so many public officials of highest rank from the bench and the Cabinet are here, and also members who rule over us in Congress, is most impressive, and I congratulate you gentlemen of the Commission that such an audience has assembled to honor you for public services notably rendered, and to show their cordial approval of and interest in the Free Library, the fruit of your labors."

Inspected the Building.

After Mr. Carnegie had finished, the guests took the opportunity to inspect the building, which is said, by those

who know to be one of the best arranged libraries in the country. Many were the words of praise offered by the guests as they carefully inspected the building, and congratulations were showered upon the distinguished gentleman who made it possible for Washington to possess such a fine library.

At 4 o'clock the general public will be admitted, and for two hours will be given an opportunity to inspect the structure. At 6 p. m. the doors will be closed, but tomorrow the building can be seen from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., and every day except Sundays hereafter.

CARNEGIE'S GIFT TO PHILADELPHIA

Gives Million and a Half to Found Libraries.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7.—Andrew Carnegie has offered \$1,500,000 to the free library of Philadelphia to establish thirty branch libraries in this city.

The conditions attached to the gift are that \$50,000 is to be expended for the erection of each building, the sites to be provided by Philadelphia or by private individuals. The branches are to be equipped by the city and a provision of an annual appropriation of \$5,000 is to be made by the municipality for the maintenance of each branch.

George C. Thomas, of Drexel & Co., has announced that he would give one of the sites. Offers of other sites will be announced on Friday when the free library trustees meet to take action on the offer.

Councils, by an unwillingness to do its share, however, may block the scheme. The thirty libraries would cost the city \$150,000 a year to maintain. Mayor Ashbridge has promised his co-operation, however.

It is probable that Mr. Carnegie's gift will result in a complete alteration of the plans for the free library. It has been the intention to have a magnificent central building with branches as a secondary consideration. For this purpose \$1,000,000 was provided in a recent loan. This fund will now be divided to provide for the purchase of sites and maintenance of the thirty branches.

UNCLE SAM KEEPS TAB ON MR. CARNEGIE

Mail Follows Him In Hot Haste to New Willard.

When Andrew Carnegie arrived at the New Willard Hotel last night he received a surprise in the shape of a letter which demonstrated to him how the Postoffice officials follow his movements. The letter arrived on the train before his, and came from France. It was addressed simply:

"Andrew Carnegie, Esq.,

"Care Steel Trust,

"United States."

"It seems I'm pretty well known, doesn't it?" he said to the clerk who handed the letter to him with his key.

MR. CARNEGIE STROLLS UP PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE

Andrew Carnegie, accompanied by his wife and her maid, arrived in Washington last evening. He sent the maid to the New Willard in a carriage and walked up Pennsylvania Avenue from the station to the hotel, with his wife, entering the hostelry with as little ostentation as the humblest guest.

Mr. Carnegie left word with the clerks at the hotel he would see no one and to send no cards to his room, adding he intended to retire immediately. He arose early this morning and ate a light breakfast. A number of persons left their cards at the office, but Mr. Carnegie still felt unable to receive callers on account of the weakened condition of his constitution, preferring to keep his strength for the address this afternoon at the dedication.

After the ceremonies of the afternoon he will receive a few friends at the hotel and will remain in the city until tomorrow morning unless called to New York this evening to attend a meeting of the board of directors of one of the large companies of which he is a member. If he remains in the city until tomorrow, he will call on the President before leaving.

IRONMASTER OFFERS CAMDEN \$100,000 FOR A LIBRARY

CAMDEN, N. J., Jan. 7.—A letter from Andrew Carnegie received today assures Camden of a handsome new public library.

Mr. Carnegie offers to give \$100,000 if the city will furnish a site and \$10,000 for maintenance.

The city already has a site and has previously made provision for the sum required for maintenance.

OUTSIDE WORK LEADS TO CLERKS' DISCHARGE

Peculiar Allegation Deprives Chief Clerk and Assistant of Land Office of Their Places.

Secretary Hitchcock, of the Department of the Interior, last night issued an order dismissing Prof. Harry P. King, chief clerk of the draftsman division of the General Land Office, and Fred P. Metzgar, assistant chief clerk in the same division.

The dismissals followed charges against the two officials, alleging they made maps under private agreement and had them made by others during office hours and that the records of the office were sometimes removed from the building for the prosecution of private work. Prof. King was also charged with receiving compensation for the maps. This charge was not made against Mr. Metzgar. Both made unavailing general denials to the charges.

TREASURY RECEIPTS.

National bank notes received yesterday for redemption amounted to \$472,513. Government receipts: From internal revenue, \$322,446; customs, \$961,420; miscellaneous, \$73,067. Expenditures, \$1,250,000.

OUTCOME OF VISIT MADE TO PRESIDENT MCKINLEY

Mr. Carnegie Met B. H. Warner and Offered Donation.

CONGRESS DID THE REST

Site Given and Operations Begun in 1900, Which Culminated in Structure Dedicated Today.

Washington's Carnegie Library is the outcome of a visit made to President McKinley by Andrew Carnegie in January, 1899. At that time, Mr. Carnegie called on the President and while waiting to see him, engaged in conversation with B. H. Warner, a member of the board of trustees of the old Washington Library. The needs of the Capital City were impressed upon Mr. Carnegie, who then and there offered to donate \$250,000 for a library, provided a suitable site was secured and the necessary support guaranteed. In April he increased it to \$500,000, and in September, 1899, to \$850,000.

In three months Congress had designated Mount Vernon Square as the location, stipulating that the work be begun within twelve months and completed in three years. The present building commission was named and it soon designed the structure and engaged Bernard R. Green, architect of the Library of Congress, to take charge of the erection of the building. In the selection of plans, the commission was aided by Architect George B. Post, of New York, and Henry Van Brunt, of Kansas City. The foundation of the structure was laid in 1899.

In August, 1900, proposals for the construction of the building proper were received and a general contract was entered into to cost \$277,000. Work was immediately commenced on the building and now, having been completed, it has also been dedicated to the noble purpose for which it was intended. Congress will, no doubt, make an appropriation for books and the library will be greatly increased as soon as this is done.

Greek and Roman Architecture.

The library building is of Greek and Roman architecture, combining their beauty, taste and dignity. It consists of a rectangular building 12 feet wide by 96 feet in length. Wings of equal size are extended east and west. These wings measure 64 feet by 50 feet, thus giving a floor space to the building of 17,307 square feet, or about seven-eighths of Mount Vernon Square.

There is a basement and first floor, both of which are intended for the use of the library, in the construction of the exterior of the building white marble was used entirely, and the effect is one of great beauty. The entrance and the entire facade of the central pavilion contrasts in its richness of design with the more retired appearance of the two wings. The central portion consists of three Ionic columns, approached by broad steps.

Arrangements for the preservation of books while in the library and for their proper display are almost perfect. Book stacks of iron occupy the wings as well as the comfortable and well-lighted reading rooms. The stacks were modeled after those in the Library of Congress, and are the latest improved pattern. The interior of the central pavilion is occupied by a fine hall, approached by fine marble stairways. The galleries in the wings are devoted to reading rooms, where quiet can be enjoyed while reading.

Lighting Carefully Studied.

The lighting of the institution has been carefully studied and those who have occasion to do much reading at the library will have the assurance of doing no injury to the eyes. The heating arrangement has been given careful attention, and a system inaugurated that makes every room in the building of even temperature.

Mr. Carnegie inspected the building this morning with members of the building commission and he was delighted with it. He said it compared most favorably with larger and more expensive library buildings he had seen, and expressed his delight to know that the Capital of the greatest nation in the world should have such a pretty building. He congratulated the commission on their great diligence and care as to details and said the money donated could not have been more economically expended.

It is the intention of the trustees of the library to beautify the grounds in the early spring and the square occupied by the new library will be one of the places of interest to be enjoyed by residents of the city as well as the thousands of sight-seers who visit the city every month of the year. The building being in the downtown section and convenient to many of the public schools, it can be patronized by the younger people as well as older ones.

A few finishing touches remain to be placed upon the new building, but these will be done under the supervision of the board of trustees with the advice of the retired commission. Within another month the building will be completed and nothing remains to be done except to decorate the lawns and the structure. To the men who have waited so much of their time for the last three years in looking after the construction is due the thanks of the people of Washington, and Mr. Carnegie said to the commission, in thanking them himself this morning.

COMPOSER WILEY'S WIDOW BURNED

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 7.—The widow of Stephen C. Wiley, famous writer of old-time songs, including the world-famous "Swanee River," or "Swanee River," was burned yesterday here by the city of Pittsburgh. She was found in front of an open fireplace at 10 o'clock last night.

Mrs. Wiley was married to Mr. Wiley,

BRYAN APPROVES HOAR'S ANTI-TRUST SENTIMENT

Believes Mexico Will Not Demonetize Silver.

HE WILL NOT TALK POLITICS

Will Lecture in Oklahoma and Kansas En Route for Home—Hoar on Right Track.

GALVESTON, Tex., Jan. 7.—William J. Bryan, who has been touring Mexico with his family for the past fortnight, arrived here yesterday. He is in advance of his family, which stopped in Monterey, and will join Colonel Bryan this morning en route North.

Colonel Bryan was interviewed at the cotton exchange, where he was receiving light upon cotton manipulations from President Runge and Col. W. L. Moody. He said it was his intention when he left home to come here and go duck hunting with his friend, Colonel Moody, but that Mexico was such an interesting study that he had exceeded the limit of time and instead of coming here to hunt ducks he had come on a day in advance of his family to have the pleasure of talking with Colonel Moody.

He spoke of Mexico's wonderful resources and vast possibilities, her rapid strides in industrial and education advancement, her Americanization under the liberal and enlightened policy of President Diaz, and expressed the belief that while Mexico might amend her fiscal laws, she would never demonetize silver.

Returning to home affairs he declined to discuss the political situation. He, however, eulogized Senator Hoar for his powerful arraignment of the trusts and said:

"When a man starts out on the right track it is good to know he has the courage to follow up the start. Senator Hoar was right on the subject of imperialism, and I am glad to see him lend the great weight of his learning against monopolies."

Colonel Bryan left for home, and will lecture en route at Oklahoma City and other points in Oklahoma and Kansas.

BRYAN DISCOURSES ON MEXICO'S FINANCES

MONTEREY, Mex., Jan. 7.—W. J. Bryan in an authorized interview on the subject of the financial condition in Mexico, given just before his departure from here yesterday, said:

"If I were a citizen of Mexico I would assuredly oppose the gold standard. As a citizen of the United States, I have opposed the gold standard there, and if I lived here I would not only oppose the open adoption of the gold standard, but I would oppose any step toward it, and by that I mean any change in the ratio and any other step advocated by the financiers. The finances of a nation ought to be managed for the benefit of the wealth producers, and not for the benefit of the money changers.

"The big financiers have pecuniary interests averse to the interests of the people. The big financiers want money scarce for two reasons—first, so that it will rise in value, and second, so that they can more easily control it. They first drive a nation to the gold standard, and then profit by furnishing the gold needed. If bonds are issued in the money of the country the people of the country can take the bonds and furnish the money, but when gold bonds are issued it is usually necessary to apply to the big financiers who control the gold. If Mexico goes to the gold standard she will not only have to mortgage herself to foreign financiers to get the gold, but will help to increase the strain upon gold and share in the suffering that this will bring to all gold nations.

"Mexico uses silver and produces the silver she needs. She has escaped the fall in prices which the gold standard has brought to other countries. Why should she abandon a money which she produces and then borrow money to do business?"

"It is possible and even probable that the adoption of the gold standard by Mexico might bring such a crisis as to hasten the restoration of bimetalism by other countries. But no nation can afford to make conditions worse in the hope of producing a reaction, because it is bad example may create conditions which it cannot afterward cure."

NEW HOME FOR BUREAU.

At a meeting of the executive council of the Bureau of American Republics, a committee was appointed to make arrangements toward securing a new home for the bureau. The present quarters have proven inadequate owing to its growth.

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